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If our friends who favor us with manu-tripts and illustrations for publication wis o have rejected articles returned they mus-tall cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200 General Foch's Offensive.

The Allied advance on the front be tween Solssons and Chateau Thierry is not to be described as a flank attack on the enemy. Actually, General Foch has begun an offensive of great magnitude, and precipitated a bettle under conditions chosen by himself. He has followed the sound himself. strategy so often insisted upon in his writings and uniformly adopted in his acts. He has selected his own ground and timed his stroke himself.

This means that General Foch has confidence in the ability of his line to withstand the assaults of the Germans, and reserves sufficient in number to support the defenders of any sector which may be particularly endangered, besides the men needed to carry on the forward movement he has ordered. Among these troops are our own units, and the part they have sustained in the new battle upholds honorably the record they have won in less important enterprises.

The present move is typical of the supreme commander's theory and practice of the art of war. His gen eralship is bearing fruit; and at the moment we may all take heart from the significant fact that he has the men and the munitions necessary to complement a splendid defence with an intelligently conceived attack.

France Bidding Herself of Traitors.

antly offering their lives at the front should know that back of the line morale of the army and nation.

was gathered a curiously assorted collection of humanity, a Levantine adventurer, a former Premier, a former Minister and a group of minor that savors of conservatism or love politicians and adventurers. One of for existing institutions, we rejoice leader of the "defeatists" in the pay secret society to which he belonged. of Germany, was executed Wednesday morning in the Vincennes Forest, Another, Louis Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, is now on trial The brief report of the trial says that "M. Marvy appeared to shrink and shudder when his name was connected with that of Duval."

The associates of Duval who were tried with him are serving prison sentences. Almereypa, the editor of in prison.

France has gone soberly at her task, laid down. so soberly and thoroughly that there Theoretically, the law provides will be no successors to Bolo Pasha. DUVAL OF MALVY.

Reforming Washington.

Representative Keating of Colorade, author of the bill, sought to chance of doing so, allay alarm which seemed to be shown But Representative Moone of Penn- produce patriotism and courage and guilty of more serious errors than had

bill proposes to protect the morals of happy marriages and good training and stated how: "By the enactment of the minimum wage law," he promptly declared.

It might be an interesting legisla-

tive experiment, but we are disposed to sympathize with Mr. Moone in his beard. But who shall find a prince objection to inclusion in the bill of for Cinderella? a stated purpose to protect the morals of wage earning women as tending to draw the very distinction Mr. KEATing wanted ignored. We agree with Mr. WHITE of Maine that the purpose of "protecting the lives and health of women is a sufficient justification for the law" if there be any justification.

There is danger that the general reputation of Washington for sobriety and morality will suffer if Congress is seen to be convinced that it is not performing its duty if it falls to pass daily some new law to minimize immorality in the capital.

John W. Sterling.

A college graduate who leaves \$15, 000,000 to his alma mater is a rare man among men. Indeed, thus far in the history of the world he may be said to be without his like.

When SETH Low gave \$1,000,000 to Columbia in memory of his father New York acclaimed the generosity of the donor; but the testamentary gift of \$15,000,000 to Yale by John W. STERLING of the class of 1864 makes all other college donations seem relatively insignificant.

Mr. STERLING was a modest New York lawyer. His attainments entitled him to rank among the leaders of the bar, if more of his work had been done in court; but as it was, the leaders recognized his legal ability and he was constantly associated with them in the conduct of litigations involving difficult questions of law and vast amounts of money. He commanded the confidence of his clients and the love of his friends. He did not aspire to distinction in the trial of cases or the argument of appeals: his work consisted chiefly of advice given in the quiet of his office; yet that advice was so sagacious and so highly valued that JOHN W. STER-LING was entitled to be regarded as one of the most successful men who ever practised law in New York.

At every law school commencement when a new crop of young lawyers is garnered into the profession, it is customary for some distinguished man to address the members of the graduating class and tell them how to succeed in life. Any such speaker in the early '70s who advised his hearers to do precisely what JOHN W. STERLING thereafter did, so far as the outward aspects of his life were concerned, would have been laughed out of coun tenance as an incompetent counsel lor indeed-so difficult is it in the case of any particular individual to prophesy what will ultimately prove to be the elements of success.

We never heard anybody say any but kindly words of John W. Ster-When CLEMENCEAU took over the LING. He had no pride of wealth; Premiership he announced that he indeed, comparatively few of his acwould clear France of traitors, if quintances regarded him as a rich there were any in the republic, so man. They knew he had refined, arthat the Frenchmen who were vali- tistic tastes, and that was about all. His small group of intimate friends were very fond of him; to the rest of was not a foe scheming at their de the world he was a quiet, retiring, feat and at the destruction of the rather reticent New York lawyer, lacking the ambition to make much In the net which the old man set money, but who had doubtless ac- lous spectacle." With this expression anired a modest competency!

In these days when it is the fashion to decry everything in college life these, M. Duval, the director of the that this generous son of Yale had a Germanophile Bonnet Rouge and a good word to say in his will for the "Skull and Bones," as it is familiarly called. His membership in this organization had exercised a beneficial disciplinary and social influence over his whole career; and he was glad to acknowledge this at the end.

> JOHN W. STERLING Was a good man whose works will live after him.

Woman; She Rules the World. The familiar figure of Justice, in Bonnet Rouge, died presumably a sui- addition to the sword of vengeance cide in his cell. Boto Pasha was shot and the balance of impartiality, has by a firing squad at the same execu- a bandage over her eyes. This is suption post in Vincennes where Duval posed to signify that she is incorruptidied. Joseph Calllaux, former Pre- ble, that she is blind to fear or favor, mler of France, is awaiting his trial to every other consideration than the pure merits of the case. But it has There has been no furor at these also another meaning. It typifies the trials, no display of the theatricism limitations of Justice, her blindness that has sometimes marked political to everything that is not a proved trials in France. None of the de- infraction of a plain rule, her infendants had an opportunity to make ability to take account of anything himself a martyr or to pose as "an- but what is legally brought up for other Dreyfus." The Senate Cham- judgment. We say carelessly that ber at the time of Malvy's trial was there ought to be a law against this almost deserted, the proceeding "over- or that. But we do not stop to think shadowed by the elation over the how impossible it might be to lay failure of the German offensive." down such a law, or to enforce a law

remedy for every human wrong. Practically, there are but few wrongs which the law can reach; and fewer still for which the legal remedy is really a cure. The law forbids a Reformers in the House are seek- husband to beat his wife, but no ing new victories on every front. Hav- law prevents either husband or wife ing defeated the cup that kills, driven from making the other miserable. it at the point of law out of the Dis | Eventually there is divorce. But ditrict, sent it staggering over the vorce is not a remedy; it is an am-Potomac, reeling over Cabin John putation; a lesser evil at best. Broken Bridge, scattered it in fragments on hearts do not sue for breach of prom- prepared for war, that only the Prusthe flats of Anacostia River, flung it ise. And the law against libel proback in defiance, the House, stimu- tects most successfully the people who lated by success, now takes up the ought to be libelled. There is no need question of the morals of women wage to multiply illustrations. Most of us earners with unrestrained enthusi- know how much we must endure rather than go to law about anything:

And what is much more important. in questions by members. He assured although law may keep things from all the allied nations, "How does this sensible men. Try it, ye legislators! them: "When it comes to a ques- going very wrong, no law can possibly fatalistic view fit in with the official tion of morals the poor will stand a make things go right. Justice is the legend of the attack which took a comparison with the rich, and I am umpire; and the umpire can enforce sure the gentlemen will appreciate the rules, but he cannot make people that we are not making any attempt play the game. You cannot legislate tacks upon members of the Governto create a 'snooping' committee." a virtue. Some other power must ment. Von Trapitz, he declares, was

and how much more without the

women." The author agreed to this for children. It is a small matter, comparatively, to prevent Jack from spilling the beans; but he needs a boost up the beanstalk before he can come into his own. It is necessary, of course, to check the career of Rive-

Now, this positive and personal control of the community is almost entirely in the hands of the women; aside from other reasons, it is so for the simple and sufficient one that the women constitute the one sole elepractical necessity. Ordinary citizens derness of policemen, or go about to win the smile of a Judge. No one who keeps within the law need care for the opinion of lawgivers. But the law abiding person may behave badly in various ways; and where the law leaves off the women begin.

Where they leave off has not thus far been learned. It is not by accident that we speak of old wives' tales. The old husbands' tales do not matter; nobody ever heard of them. But the old wives, and the young, and all their sisterhood make tradition and convention, and all the thousand and one things that one does not do under any circumstances, or does do as a matter of course. Petticoat government rules clear across society from top to bottom, bound by no precedents or evidence, taking personal charge of everybody's business and everybody's beliefs, and imposing everywhere the one commandment from which there is no evasion nor escape. "Thou shalt be respectable." Even the unconventional people are for the most part unconventional only because it is fashionable; and a fashion is but convention in the making. Public opinion in any age and place is principally the work of women And if any woman does not believe this, it is her own fault. She must be lacking in magnetism.

It is all in Shakespeare, of course like so much more of human truth. When the law would have left Antonio to his fate and Shylock in the possession of his pound of flesh, a wrongs of the matter in their proper places. But that was only the least part of what Portia and Nerissa really accomplished. After reading political foes; to inquirers he said: the trial scene in Act IV. go on and read the final act. That is really the more important part of the story, whatever the critics may say.

Maximilian Harden on Inner Germany.

In the last issue of the Zukunft, its editor, the irrepressible MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, makes the celebration of the American Fourth of July by all the allied nations the occasion for enlightening Germany upon the course of her rulnous policy of attempted world dominion through militarism. HARDEN some time ago justified the declaration of war by the United States and acknowledged that America could not have acted otherwise after unrestricted submarine warfare was introduced. He considers the joint celebration of the American independence day by England, France and the United States as a "marvelgenuine amity and friendship among nations once enemies he contrasts the present relations between

Austria and Germany. He says: "Could Austria's ruling house cele brate in the closest harmony with Prussia July 22, when in 1742 Silesia was taken from Austria? People who in freedom choose the way of their destiny can always reach friendship. Because the dynasty at Windsor does not indulge in incendiarism and does not need to stimulants becomes actual law? To my fester in blood, the wound of 1776 is idea, legislation should halt for a mo-

To militarism and to the idolarous worship of Pan-German ideals HARDEN lays the mistrust of all the world, even of her ally, for Germany. HARDEN is an irreconcilable so far as these two dominant German pollcles are concerned. He leads no political party, and it would be difficult to estimate how many among his knees while passing in front of you. large body of readers are his follow- was an ideal way of being seated. ers. He writes and speaks with fearlessness and spares no one in the control of German affairs from his attacks. He places upon the Kalser himself the burden of the blame for Pan-Germanism. "Five continents." he declares, "now see in the German be compelled to order steaks, &c., with-Kaiser a man who is determined to carry out the Pan-German programme." This is the only conclusion, he says, that can possibly be drawn from the Kaiser's recent anniversary speech. The effect will be most important upon Austria-Hungary and upon Germany's other allies, and they will protest against "the idea that they are fighting for the triumph of the Prusslan and German

conception of the world." From this speech of the Kaiser HARDEN deduces the proof that the Kalser regarded the war as inevitable and that he desired world rule. The speech is to him an open admission that Germany had long been on the street, deriving inspiration for sian and German conception of the world was consistent with right, freedom, honor and morality, and that and instead democratic cafes, where the war was not a strategic campaign, ladies and families join us men, be furbut a war which could not be ended "until this conception triumphed absolutely over the Anglo-Saxon pagan worship of money." What HARDEN of themselves to be drunk in a publi asks is the same question asked in place, where women are, and behave like peaceful people by surprise?"

He is equally merciless in his at cylva la insisted: "The gentleman's courtesy and common sense, and ever before been committed in Ger- A light unto its Light:

with having thrown Russia into civil war and incendiarism, and with forcing on two countries "treaties the disgraceful harshness of which would

make BONAPARTE shudder." The present Government, which ex pects peace only by the sword and is certain of obtaining it quickly, he sums up in the following: "Certain all parties for nomination as may it also be that none of its words will ever win confidence for it."

HARDEN knows Germany and he knows the politics of Germany. Bis-MARCK was his teacher and master. ment in society whose approval is a How familiar he is with the secrets of German statesmanship was redo not dream of the beauty and ten- vealed at the time the Government tried him for his disclosures of the "Inner Round Table." He is as feartrial. And he knows as much of the inner workings of the Government. Perhaps that may be the reason that he is speaking and writing instead of sharing a cell with LIEBKNECHT. The "honorable Hun," as the British newspapers call Harden, may not have that gift of prophecy that is ascribed to him, but he looks prophetically into the future when he asks:

"And what will the attitude of the German people be to the call to fight and starve until the Anglo-Saxondom of England and America is annihilated or forced to adopt the manner of thought

HARDEN does not attempt to answer the question. He leaves the answer to Germany herself.

prescribed by German Kultur?"

Met Boche on his line of resistance. Sharp fight. Boche turned tail and ran like hell, pursued by our troops. Hope have more prisoners.-An America

Not as elegant as OLIVER HARARI Peary, but as graphic, as convincing as comforting.

Representative Mayer London's recomination has been confirmed by the Central Committee of the New York local of the Socialist party, which has reversed its refusal to assent to his candidacy. The repudiation of the committee's first decision was accomplished only after a bitter debate in which the Bolshevik element opposed Mr. London with all the strength it could muster. Mr. Lonpon's offence woman had to step in and twist the has been his demand that Germany law into some very queer shapes in be beaten; the opposition to him is deed in order to set the rights and of that suspicious "internationalism" which everywhere and at all times plays into the hands of Prussian autocracy. Mr. London's attitude not less determined than that of his "I don't care what the committee does, but you can tell them this: I'll wipe up the floor with anybody who

gets in my way." The breach in the Socialist party shows no sign of narrowing, and those among the Socialists who would turn us over to our enemies are not as powerful now as they were a year ago.

Mink is in vogue again, is the splendid news given out by a fur trade au-This will be welcome to some thority. because it points in a sort of way to lace and diamonds, four bit cigars and of the Kaw, the Missouri? stables of polo ponies, limousines and cooks, private Pullmans and a hired man who will cut the grass. After all there is merit in some of the almost forgotten fashions of a similar age.

German newspapers are highly in using shotguns, the Cologne Gazette fearing that tomahawks and scalping moist purpose in the bill. bullets used in our trench shotguns are missiles far more humane than shrapnel.

LOUIS ON PROHIBITION.

Where, He Asks, Will the Intellectual Get a Sulfter! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What

are we intellectuals going to do when the abolishment of barrooms, cafés and ment in its undue hastiness to instil favorable report without further in in our country absolute prohibition. Twenty years ago our city had places

of entertainment, as Koster & Bial's and others, where the audience floor was fitted out with small tables and three or four chairs. The spectators could order drinks, could smoke and hence enjoy the performance with more ease; no neighbor at your side to compel a cramped position, no one to crush your could lean my arm on my cane, stretch my nether limbs con amore: when my throat was dry my ordered cocktail was handy. Them were the days of enjoyment. Our cabarets are not their equals. We intellectuals do not care just to see idiotic dancers and the like. out being entertained with playlets and actors of sense and worth. Cabarets are not for authors. Oh! for the van ished days of democratic places of

Instead of barrooms, let New York inaugurate cafés as Paris and Rome have had and still have; namely, drinking resorts right in view of every one walking the streets. Let our large ho take the example of the Hotel Grand in Paris or the Quirinal in Rome, Along the entire front of the hotel on the sidewalk are two rows of small round tables, iron chairs and here and there embellished with evergreen plants. How I enjoyed my hour before dinner at the Grand! Sipping coffee, or at other times my gin frappé, while looking at the thousand passersby, at the innumerable vehicles novelettes and lyrics, and for my sketch book! Such delight I could not have in our otherwise gay New York.

I think that if our bars be abolished nished with tables, in rooms open to the street, then nine-tenths of all drunken men would reform, for the simple res son that they then would be ashamed

Louis M. Eilshemius. Supreme Spirit of the Spheres. NEW YORK, July 18.

Against the dragon Shrecklichkel Gleaning, he fought. His soul sped high-O Death, where is thy victory?— YORK.

ollector Newton Nominated for the House by Prophecy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Th joint convention will come to order. The Hon. Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Treasury, is named for support of gressman from the Any Old District of Manhattan. The ayes have it. convention will now hear from the Congreasman elect

grets that he had not had time in which to prepare a speech, proceeded to read from his statement printed in THE SUN of Sunday, July 14, in part

day is a dreamer, a man with a vision. less to-day as he was at that famous who can see the supreme necessity for expanding the port to meet the require-ments which the world has already placed upon it and which the world is going to

Thereafter, having of course beer unanimously elected, Mr. Newton took his seat, was put on the House mittees on Rivers and Harbors, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the needs of the port of New York were properly cared for. PROPHET. NEW YORK, July 18.

PORT BAR HARBOR.

A Ridiculous Yarn Told to Justify Its Improved Customs Facilities.

WARRINGTON, July 18 -The peculiar significance of Senator Calder's report favoring passage of a bill establishing as a port of entry and delivery, for the mmediate transportation without appraisement, of dutiable merchandise was not grasped until a Senator sked, "Is Bar Harbor anything but i

That started trouble which did not subside even when Senator Hale of fect physical condition, and possessed Maine assured his colleagues that Bar of the most charming personality and and 4,000 inhabitants, where "of see and understand at a glance the course, in the summer time there are private soldiers' needs. She managed

a great many more people." It is not always possible to awaken nothing could: but this did Senators began to take notice that the bill, out of a Democratic committee, affecting Maine, was reported not only by a Republican but by a New Senator Hale deepened mystery by this bill: I never heard of it until it came up for consideration a few min

utes ago. Senator Smith of Georgia thought the Finance Committee rather than the Commerce Committee should have Bar Harbor's customs needs, and Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, said he "should regret to see a bill pass in conflict with the general policy" of

referring customs matters to his com mittee. Senator Calder smiled but said

nothing. Reed of Missouri was astonished. The great twin metropolis. Kansar City, spreading over parts of two sovereign States. house taken away from it. What, he asked, is the mystery of this effort to a revived vogue in terrapin and cham- slip through for Bar Harbor facilities pagne, canvasback and chablis, green for importing merchandise denied to turtle soup and bordeaux, cobwebby the teeming thousands on the bank

Mr. Vardaman, a member of th committee, denied that "anybody had such an intent in the bill, as to try to slip it through." Lenroot, whose transfer to the Senate from the other end of the Capitol has intensified the aridity in the smaller chamber, first dignant because American soldiers are suggested a line of thought which brought about a hint of a possibly knives will soon appear. The people consin Senator, in short, suddenly de-The large the committee he had voted for favorable report on the bill, but when Senator Smoot told the Senate that Bar Harbor would have to be sunplied with a customs appraiser to assess and collect the amount of duties residents must pay before they and that was the real German made ering Manhattan and The Bronx. They ance companies, the physician for can remove their imported merchandise to their cellars or wherever imported merchandise is stored in that favored isle; when, as has been said. Senator Smoot revealed this fact Lenroot arose to assure the Senate and Wisconsin, "If I had known [that fact] I should not have joined in

vestigation Other Senators expressed a desire to be informed why the immediate transportation without appraisement except at Bar Harbor, of dutiable merchandise into the pearl of Penobscott Bay was such a pressing mat-Senator Calder remained elo quently silent. But he smiled Calder long sat at the legislative feet of the Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, who once announced, "It is easier to kiss a bill through Congress than to kick it through." Calder just smiled and

Well, anyway, no one having tried to kick the bill through, the President finally murmured, 'The question is: shall it pass?"

This is not to say that the mystery was cleared up by a story some one afterward told Cabler in the clear room, but it deserves repeating if only to point out and condemn the foolish tales people will invent to make fun of even the most meritorious folk. It seems that this summer, so the ridiculous yarn goes, a British Captain of Engineers convalescing from a wound was the guest of a friend in Bar Harbor. One morning overlooking the beautiful bay from one of the island's famous points of view the Captain remarked, "I say, if you run mole out from shore much the standard of quality. further you'll get beyond the three mile limit and have a jolly international row on your hands besides the being supplied the poorer districts and one you're in now."

"What mole?" asked the puzzled

"Why," responded the Captain. extension running out from a rocky Rockland's beautiful breakwater, "that glistening mole right away beneath

"That," exclaimed the host, laugh-

ing heartily, so the absurd tale goes, "that is our dump for empty bottles." After a long pause the gasped, "Oh, I say!" After another pause he added, "My word, but you Americans are a hardy lot."

Botanically It Is a Fruit; Domestically It Is a Vegetable. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

says a tomato is a fruit; B says a tomato is a vegetable. Who is right? CHARLES HOFFMAN. BROOKLIN, July 18,

WOMEN.

An Officer's Wife Resents It When Others Go Abroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS practical American woman, the wife of an officer who has gone across, I am remark that the presence of any Ameri can wives, even though they are trained workers, would work havoc and disaster among our men. Is this a reflection on the stamina o

stability of their wives? Are our men not as strong as the French, the English, the Canadians, the Australians, c are they lacking in self-control? Three women of my acquaintance, dis

inctly of the "siren" type and proud of it, have been "crazy to go to France for some time. Their sanity is saved. for they have gone, under protection of our splendid organizations. had so far, they report, lots of fun and no work and have met some soldiers," to whom they can talk at all times without introduction.

All of these women are of the idle. near rich class, and were especially active and prominent in cabarets during the recent dance crase, but they are not even professional dancers, although they have gone, euphemistically, "to enter-They all love excitement, and New York has grown awfully tame.

My ire was especially aroused recent by the remark of the brother of one these women, who said that it would be "absolutely demoralizing" any of the wives, trained or not, were allowed to go over. The husband of the woman in question is, fortunately for her, of the best type of slacker, one Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, who says that his job of selling tele phones is of inestimable value to his country.

On the reverse of the coin is another woman whom I know very well. Her husband is a Colonel in our army, and she is one of those splendid American women, approaching middle age, in per is a town of between 3,000 of that rare tact which enables her to ost successfully one of the best can teens at the army posts of this coun try, giving her time and her money un stintingly. She could do anything, and not only the soldiers who patronised the canteen, but all of her workers love and respected her. She would be a tre mendous power for good over there. Surely it is our duty to provide then

with the mother type and not the 'siren" type. Is the ruling, as one of your corre ondents asked, either fair or wise?

NEW YORK, July 18.. DOUGHNUTS.

A Reminiscence of the Good Eating of Long Ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: wonderful composition of flour, sugar buttermilk, baking soda and labor, plunged in boiling lard and toasted i deliciously appetizing butternut colornade in America by an America mother, as toothsome to the stomach as

In the '60s in Syracuse, N. Y., was railroad restaurant, the proprietor a man named Hange, a German, who was trying to cook 'American; a Syrarusan, one Ruben Reels, a wag of th real type, about to make a trip, pur hased a doughnut for emergency use, when about to start for Buffalo, a long journey those days. Ruben when nea Rochester, deciding to try this doughnut opened the bag and found a piece of The nut had exploded, for Haage had a reputation for expanding profits, and the nut was all gas (soda) On Ruben's return to Syracuse he com plained of the type of nut he had rewho were first to use polson gas in veloped chilly toes. As a member of coived. Haage replied that the incient would not be reneated.

On the next trip Haage insisted or

This time Hange's cook failed to put in any raising qualities and Ruben could and did nibble all the way to Buffalo BASTILE DAT. 1918.

MILK. An Explanation of the Prevalent Method of Classification.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I THE SUN of July 11 appears a letter signed "C. F. C." in which reference is enough to be injured by one of them. made to the different grades of milk. The author writes on the theory that ject to traffic regulations, combined with the three grades of milk known as "A. the high speed attained while answer "B" and "C" are distinguished by the ing alarms, makes them a menace to degree of cream. This is far from true, those who happen to cross their pati and it might be well to counteract the impression thus created.

The three grades of milk are those established by the Department of Health and are determined largely by those qualities which tend to influence health as indicated by the presence or absence

Thus Grade A pasteurized milk is so designated because it must contain the minimum number of bacteria which it is possible to get in a city milk supply procured from diversified herds. It is largely used as an infant feeding milk. and, due to the additional price charged, it is possible to give unusual care and attention to the methods pursued in its production and distribution, and thus secure the maximum of safety. In Grade B pasteurized milk the Health Department permits a somewhat higher bacterial limit than in Grade A.

It constitutes the bulk of the city milk supply. The regulations prescribed by the Department of Health are designed to provide the cleanest and safest milk supply possible, and the New York city milk supply is everywhere regarded as Grade C milk, described in the articl referred to as "the creamless C grade. to 'popular price' restaurants and lunch rooms," is in reality only that milk which upon arrival in the city is found

to contain a bacterial content in excess pointing with his cane to a rugged of the maximum permitted for Grade B. Its sale is restricted definitely to manupoint nearly as long and broad as facturing purposes or for cooking. It is not supplied to family trade nor to stores or restaurants or other places for resale to consumers, except as it may be prepared with food, and such places are prohibited by the health regulation from using it in any other manner than as intended. I trust this will serve to set straight

any who may have been misled into believing the milk supply of New York city is based upon the percentage of As a matter of fact this has Woven by the living dead no part whatever in the regulations and | Of Poitiers and Wagram milk is distributed just as produced. I. ELKIN NATHANS.

Secretary New York Milk Conference NEW YORK, July 18.

man history. KUHLMANN he charges FROM THE PORT OF NEW THE BARRING OF MARRIED ONE OCCASION ON WHICH SENATOR TILLMAN WEAKENED.

If Robbery Must Be Endured, He Submitted to Having His State Get a Share of the Spoils.

kneed" Republicans in or out of Con-

operation." We met at the Raleigh

to immediately write and have printed

the paragraph as it should be written,

giving adequate protection to the rice

industry. It was prepared as follows

will pass through a sleve known commer

cially as number twelve wire sleve, one

ourths of one cent per pound."

gation to call

and thanks.

brary he said:

outh Carolina."

conference committee."

interests of my State?"

New York or New England or the

is not surprising to those who have no-

There are only seven fire patrols cov-

time. Consequently the motors are urged

cident occurring is ever great, and if

But the fact that few patrols are used

to cover a vast territory is small con-

solation to those who are unfortunate

The fact that the patrols are not sub

or are standing near when they come

One thing is obvious: fire patrol

should be driven through the streets at

a reduced rate of speed. It may be

and maimed by the flying red patrols?

The Lady That Emerson Quoted.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

quotation from "A Lady" in one of

your editorial articles I think should

be credited to Miss Abigail Hamilton

Dodge, who wrote under the name of

"Gail Hamilton." She was the sister-

The Kaiser's Ambition.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The

Kaiser's fight to secure for Germany "a

When the sun's rays are to be har-

nessed, as Wilhelm says they surely will

place in the sun" is now explained.

be, he wants the job of boss hostler.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 18.

Set at the windows of her heart

In the muscled might of her fist

Fashioned of the fire, fashioned of the

By the great god Prometheus

In the dungeons of her breast

Above her floating locks of iron

There's a sword Forged of frozen lightning

By the great god Vulcan.

There's a flame

Burns & Word

There's a nimbus

MARY E. SIMMONS.

in-law of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

NEW YORK, July 18.

BROOKLIN, July 18.

along.

then something is likely to happen.

oss the path of the flying red patrol,

later an accident would happen.

"Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; un

scientific and effective.

From the American Economist. "But, Senator, we are going to have The late Benjamin R. Tillman, United States Senator from South Carolina, a protective tariff, and why not have was a very interesting man and possi-"The whole tariff system is a damned our soldiers, or upon the character and bly one of the most aggressive opporobbery on the whole American people. nents of the protective tariff in Con- but if the American people are going gress, but he weakened once. He was to be robbed, I guess that South Caro. onest, and we admire an honest op- lina and the rice industry might as ponent. We have little use for "weak- well be in on it. What do you wan

me to do?"

tective tariff because it is included in tor Allison, chairman of the Pinance Committee, at once; also Neison Ding. the party platform; and we have little use for Democrats in or out of Conley, Jr., chairman of the Ways and gress who individually are protection-Means Committee, and tell them, if ists and collectively are free traders. true, that the rice paragraph as pre-In July, 1897, when the Dingley bill pared by the delegation from South Carolina and Georgia is a scientific tariff and an adequately protective of Representatives and the United States Senate, a representative delega- tariff against the importation of fortion of rice growers from South Caroeign rice. I don't ask you to stand on ina and Georgia were in Washington the floor of the Senate and reverse seeking to have the rice schedule, your entire record on the question of which was anything but correct, made the protective tariff, but I do ask you to simply tell Senator Allison the facts The chairman of the delegation as to the effect of a law based upon

"I would like to have you see Sena-

wired the writer, "Please come to the paragraph [quoted above] which Washington for consultation and co- I have handed to you. Mr. Tillman grunted and said: Hotel and our recommendation was "Have you seen my, colleague, Mr McLaurin?

"As soon as you have seen my coleague please telephone me at my office at the Capitol and I will immed rice, or rice free of the outer hull ately see Mr. Allison and possibly M. and still having the inner cuticle on, one Dingley."

and one-fourth cents per pound; rice flour, and rice meal, and rice broken which The truth is and was that I had already seen Senator McLaurin, and consequently I could consistently telefourth of one cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, threephone Mr. Tillman his colleague's co sent to the paragraph as soon as Mi Tillman reached the Capitol.

The delegation was then asked if Mr. Tillman saw Chairman Alland they had seen Senator Tillman and within an hour from the time be Senator McLaurin, Representatives had reached the Capitol. He announced already seen Mr. McLaurin, but ex- his unalterable opposition to the proressed absolute fear at calling upon tective tariff, but said to Mr. Allison, "Pitchfork Tillman." No persuasion in effect, that if they intended to es could induce any member of the dele- tablish national robbery of the people upon Mr. Tillman, by the protective tariff he thought Finally the writer said: "If you peo- that the rice industry should be in ple won't go, I will." Every member cluded in the robbery. He also said to of the delegation expressed delight Mr. Allison that he was a rice grower himself, and knew that the paragraph I immediately arranged an appointabove quoted, would adequately prement with Senator Tillman at his tect the rice industry of the country ouse, 1626 Seventeenth street, N. W., As intimated above, Mr. Tillman once for the next morning, and confess that weakened on the subject of protection. approached the Senator with much Result: The above quoted paragraph became a portion of the Ding-As Mr. Tillman met me in his liley law of 1897 (paragraph 232), and its operations extended the rice indus-"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" try not only in South Carolina and "Nothing, but I would like to have Georgia but to Louisiana and Texas you do something for the interests of and other States, until just previous to the present international war we "Mr. Wakeman, don't you think I were producing 20 per cent, over the know something about the interests of total consumption of the United States, whereas when this law was passed in "Yes, sir, Mr. Senator, but I want to 1897 we were producing less than 50 have something done for the rice in- per cent. of the consumption of the dustry in connection with the tariff United States. Thousands of acres of bill now under consideration by the land are now in rice culture and thousands of persons receive regular em-"What the hell should a Yank from

ployment through the effect of ade-

quate protection to the rice industry

THE FIRE PATROL. BLOOD PRESSURE TESTS. Are the Insurance Companies Over-Extraordinary Experience of a Man doing a Policy of Economy!

Tariff League have to do with the in the tariff law of 1897.

in Quest of Information. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL nishap to Fire Patrol 5, which collided friend of mine started out one day last with an automobile runabout on Cathe- week to have his blood pressure dral Parkway, killing its occupant and istered, in order to ascertain the condsubsequently running up on the side- tion of his health previous to taking walk and injuring four or five persons, out a life insurance policy,

The physician he called upon, a veuse in tearing through the streets in found it to register 230. answer to alarms. Since the advent of alarmed my friend that he decided the automobile in the salvage corps it consult another physician for a behas occurred to many that sooner or test. Having gone through this setest, and using the modern instrucsuch as are used in the big life have to cover long distances in quick that my friend's pressure registered one instrument 145 and on another to the limit. The possibility of an ac- He then went back to the first playe and had another test made and

a pedestrian or a vehicle happens to time it registered 210. My object in to ming is to ance whether these tests are reliable. they were all made within a few he What chance has my friend one clae in securing a safe and fa-

> PAUL W. HILLER, D. D. NEW YORK, July 18.

surance policy?

LIVING COST IN ENGLAND Facts That the Tax Law Makers Must Consider. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU

think your correspondent "A" exarnecessary for the insurance companies area about the cost of living controlling the salvage corps to install land. I have relatives residing in don with whom I am in more that better than having people killed regular correspondence and they of no such increases as "A" met It is true some things have or even quadrupled in price, but no ordinary necessaries of life. ernment sees to that. As to re-

which "A." refers specially it tives pay (50 (\$250) a year (apartment which I am sure the not get in New York for three ' mis the money. If our income tax is to be made at

on that of England, as recently state. in THE SUN, all this matter should " carefully studied by the framers of " .

NEW YORK, July 18.

Vermont Warns the Republicans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS- ST IN the Republicans in Congress act the mit of slackers and let the Democratic and double the tax on the poor that bacco, and take away his west that would not intoxicate a half serves to help wash down bread, they will not need to fear \$2.10

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 15. The Law on Pulling Down a Trousers Let

the complexion of the next Congress

From Law Notes. was sober would spend haf a seven seconds, in pulling down and a pair of trousers. But we cannot matter of law that if he was self not do so. What we do say, that when a man has at least highway, including a sidewalk defoot passengers alone, to choose is not the not of a prudent of wants to pull down one leg of i sors to select a street railway track seconds around and away from a from which an electric car may ene any moment, and to stoop over

down his trousers without again he up until he is run over -See Jords

Radiant fuigor of her soul. Born of Aphrodite and Apolle BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

Old Colony St. R. Co., 188 Mass 171